Ialdgat1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 17 Cr. 686 (LAK) V. 5 JAMES GATTO, a/k/a "Jim," MERL CODE, 6 CHRISTIAN DAWKINS, 7 Defendants. 8 9 October 1, 2018 9:47a.m. 10 Before: 11 HON. LEWIS A. KAPLAN, 12 District Judge and a Jury 13 14 APPEARANCES ROBERT S. KHUZAMI 15 Acting United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York 16 BY: EDWARD B. DISKANT 17 NOAH D. SOLOWIEJCZYK ALINE R. FLODR ELI J. MARK 18 Assistant United States Attorneys 19 WILLKIE FARR & GALLAGHER LLP 20 Attorneys for Defendant Gatto BY: MICHAEL S. SCHACHTER 21 CASEY E. DONNELLY 22 23 24 25

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2 NEXSEN PRUET LLC Attorneys for Defendant Code 3 MARK C. MOORE BY: -and-MERL F. CODE 4 5 HANEY LAW GROUP PLLC Attorneys for Defendant Dawkins STEVEN A. HANEY 6 BY: 7 8 Also present: SONYA JACOBS, Paralegal SYLVIA LEE, Paralegal 9 ANTHONY CASOLA, FBI 10 000 11 (Case called; all sides ready) 12 THE COURT: Let me have, at the outset, the latest 13 projections of trial duration, because I have to say something 14 to the jury and it may as well be accurate. 15 MR. DISKANT: Your Honor, assuming that the Court continues to sit on the schedule that we were advised, the 16 17 government firmly projects that its case in chief will last approximately three weeks. We do expect a defense case here, 18 although I'll obviously allow defense counsel to address that. 19 20 So, we continue to believe that approximately a month remains a 21 sound estimate of the trial length. 22 THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from the defense. MR. SCHACHTER: We agree with that estimate, your 23 24 Honor. 25 THE COURT: You agree that the government's case will

APPEARANCES (Cont'd)

be about three weeks?

MR. SCHACHTER: And the government estimated a defense case of approximately one week and I think that is accurate.

THE COURT: All right. Anyone else?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ HANEY: Your Honor, we agree as well on behalf of ${\operatorname{Mr.}}$ Dawkins.

MR. MOORE: As do we for Mr. Code.

THE COURT: OK. The second thing I wanted to address is there was an application last week by ESPN for permission to hook up to Courtroom Connect for the purpose of obtaining realtime feed of the court reporter's draft transcript. The District Executive's office has denied it on the ground that it would -- well, I won't even go into why. I have the authority to make an exception. I declined to do so. If it becomes appropriate, I will explain in more detail later, but it is denied.

I am reminded we need to arraign the defendants on the Superseding Indictment Number 2.

Andy, would you do the honors?

THE CLERK: Have the defendants received a copy of the S2 Superseder? Has the get Gatto, Mr. Schachter?

MR. SCHACHTER: Yes, and we waive the public reading.

THE CLERK: As to Defendant Code, Mr. Moore?

MR. MOORE: Yes, we have, and we also waive the public reading.

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1	THE CLERK: As to Defendant Dawkins?
2	MR. HANEY: Yes, we have, and we waive the public
3	reading.
4	THE CLERK: Have you reviewed it with your client, Mr.
5	Schachter?
6	MR. SCHACHTER: Yes.
7	THE CLERK: Mr. Moore?
8	MR. MOORE: Yes, we have.
9	THE CLERK: Mr. Haney?
10	MR. HANEY: Yes, we have.
11	THE CLERK: And how does your client plead? Mr.
12	Schachter?
13	MR. SCHACHTER: Not guilty.
14	THE CLERK: Mr. Moore?
15	MR. MOORE: Not guilty, your Honor.
16	THE CLERK: Mr. Haney?
17	MR. HANEY: Not guilty.
18	THE COURT: OK. Now, let me just say this to each of
19	the defendants. I'll probably raise it again later on but I'm
20	going to do it now anyway.
21	I advise each of you that the question of whether you
22	testify in your own defense in this case is something entirely
23	committed to your own personal decision. You have the right to

committed to your own personal decision. You have the right to the advice of your counsel concerning whether in your counsel's view it is advisable for you to testify, but it is not up to

your lawyer. That's not a call your lawyer gets to make. It is a call only you get to make.

If we get to a point in the trial where the government has rested and the time has come to present the defense case, if your lawyer rests or in the case that your lawyer will put on either no evidence at all or no further evidence beyond what you will have heard by then and it is your wish to testify, you have that right. And what you are to do at that point if you wish to testify is simply to stand up. Don't say anything.

Wait for me to recognize you. I will excuse the jury. I will see whether the reason you are standing is because you want to testify, and if that's the case, you will be permitted to testify.

If you don't stand up at that point, or if I don't raise the question again with you correctly, you will have waived your right to testify in this case.

Do you understand that, Mr. Gatto?

DEFENDANT GATTO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have any questions about that?

DEFENDANT GATTO: No, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Code?

DEFENDANT CODE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And Mr. Dawkins?

DEFENDANT DAWKINS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Now, we have these massive papers on the motions in limine. The government has moved for four kinds of relief.

I'll take them in reverse order.

What is described in the papers as the fourth branch of the government's motion, which seeks an order precluding certain testimony or examination regarding FBI agents, is granted. That inquiry is precluded.

Second, I have the motion with respect to the defendants' proposed expert under consideration.

Is anybody intending to put in any more paper on that?

MR. DISKANT: Not from the government, your Honor.

MS. DONNELLY: The defense is not putting in any more paper.

THE COURT: OK. So that is sub judice, and I will make up my mind how I want to handle it.

Now, the other two branches of the government's motions seek to preclude evidence, cross-examination, or reference to past unrelated major NCAA rules violations involving what I will refer to, because the parties have done so, as the victim universities, Louisville, Miami, Kansas and N.C. State, and also other institutions. It seeks also to require the defendants to specifically identify in advance each past minor NCAA rule violation that it intends to question anybody about or with respect to which they intend to offer any evidence.

In a letter of Friday, the government has scaled back the scope of its request. To the extent I understand the government's present position, it is not seeking to preclude cross-examination of its cooperating witnesses regarding NCAA rule violations in which those witnesses themselves were involved.

Am I right about that so far, Mr. Diskant?

MR. DISKANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

What I understand it now to be seeking to preclude are two things, and I'm quoting their letter: "Litigation and relitigation of fact and events of no relevance to this case and broad unsubstantiated claims like Division I schools across the country regularly engaged in NCAA rule violations."

Do I have that right, Mr. Diskant?

MR. DISKANT: Yes, your Honor.

I would just note with respect to the second that that's where, you know, myriad minor violations that we have no notice of might come up.

THE COURT: Am I right in concluding that principally what this motion is aimed at is preclusion of any discussion of the events relating to the NCAA's University of Louisville Public Infractions Decision of June 2017; is that what this is really focused on?

MR. DISKANT: I think, given the way all parties think

the evidence is coming out at this trial, your Honor is correct, that is the prior violation that is most likely to come and it is most troubling to the government.

THE COURT: Mr. Schachter, is anything else of this nature going to come up other than the Louisville matter?

MR. SCHACHTER: Your Honor, it depends on what the definition is of the word "NCAA rule violation." If --

THE COURT: Well, let's divide it into two pieces right away. "Major violations" are a term of art, and let's talk about major violations first.

MR. SCHACHTER: If there are violations found by the NCAA, then I think that is going to be principally Louisville as well as the Miami violation, which we mentioned. And then, as addressed in our motion in limine or the response to the motion in limine with respect to Dr. Rascher's testimony, there will be testimony regarding NCAA rule violations and how they were dealt with by the NCAA and what the effect was on universities, and that's addressed in that motion.

THE COURT: But that's only expert testimony?

MR. SCHACHTER: Correct.

May I confer?

THE COURT: Insofar as we are talking about alleged -yes, maybe not even alleged, but certainly alleged, at least -major rule violations, we're talking only about the, for want
of a better term, adjudicated -- I put that in quotes -- major

violations involving Louisville and Miami, and those are the two recent ones, Louisville in 2017 and Miami in 2013; is that correct?

MR. SCHACHTER: That is correct.

THE COURT: And nothing else?

MR. SCHACHTER: In the world of adjudicated NCAA rule violations.

THE COURT: What about other major violations?

MR. SCHACHTER: Well, I do anticipate -- we were confused a little bit as to what the government's motion was directed to --

THE COURT: You are not alone.

MR. SCHACHTER: -- there certainly will be evidence that informs the defendants' intent of their knowledge of other conduct which violates NCAA rules.

THE COURT: So you are proposing to offer evidence of defendants' state of mind based on their knowledge -- their personal knowledge -- at relevant times of other alleged but not adjudicated major violations, is that accurate?

MR. SCHACHTER: That is accurate. In addition to -in addition to -- I mean, I would also say that evidence of
which there may not be evidence of defendant -- so there
certainly is evidence that goes to their state of mind of which
the defendant have personal knowledge of, and that is captured
in the wiretap recordings. Then there is evidence of which

defendants may not — there may not be proof of them having personal knowledge but the government has taken the position that they are going to prove the defendants' fraudulent intent based on their experience and sophistication in the college basketball world. And to the extent that that is going to be the government's evidence, then the defense also believes that it should be able to show what someone with sophistication and experience in the college basketball world would know. So I put those in two buckets, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, one seems considerably more problematic than the other.

All right. It seems to me -- now, what about the minor violations?

MR. SCHACHTER: The minor violations, that is also a subject that I believe is really going to, for the most part, come up in Dr. Rascher's testimony. To some extent, I do anticipate some cross-examination of the university witnesses in that regard. Part of the government's case here is that certifications — the gravamen of this wire fraud case are false certifications that were submitted. Those certifications say, in broad strokes, we certify that we are aware of no NCAA rule violation. However, it is the defense's position that those certifications are not material. They cover all NCAA rule violations. The universities are not relying on these certifications for anything —

THE COURT: So your view, I take it then, would be that there is no material difference between a tax return signed by a taxpayer in which the taxpayer omits \$20 million worth of income and a tax return submitted by a taxpayer and signed by him in which the understatement of income is \$12.

MR. SCHACHTER: I agree with your Honor, of course, that there is a significant difference between those circumstances. My point is, rather, that when the universities go through the motions of having student athletes sign certifications, that they actually put no stock in them because they understand, which should be our argument -- may be our argument to the jury, that these are not important documents to the university because the universities know that these certifications get violated all the time. They are not paying any attention; they put no stock in these certifications. We think that is a relevant argument that we should be able to make to the jury on the subject of materiality.

THE COURT: All right. I think in light of the conversation here, the government and the defense ought to discuss this point further as to what's really at issue. And I think in light of the change in the government's position as of Friday, and the elaboration this morning by the defense, coupled with whatever further elaboration you can arrive upon, I think we ought to start again with these papers, because the papers that I got in the first place are not focused on what's

really at issue and it even wasn't clear to me what really was in issue, and you need to do that quickly.

In the meantime, until I have new submissions and have ruled, there will be no reference, either in arguments before the jury or in testimony or other exhibits, to any NCAA rule violations involving either the victim universities, or others, save that the defendants of course are free to cross-examine cooperating witnesses regarding any NCAA rules violations in which the witness under examination was involved, and then we'll sort out the rest of this as quickly as we reasonably can.

And that takes care of that piece.

So I think that handles, as well as I can, the in limine motions for the moment.

Mr. Schachter.

MR. SCHACHTER: Your Honor, I just want to make sure that I understand.

The Court's ruling relates to things like the Louisville adjudicated NCAA resolution? I ask that because the Indictment itself speaks of other NCAA rule violations. For example, the Indictment references the fact that when the request is made to provide payment to the family of the player at Louisville, that it is because another university has made another offer. Similarly, there is an allegation with respect to Miami, that there is a need — the request comes in to match

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a similar offer which has been made of \$150,000 by the
University of Arizona Nike School that's in the Indictment. I
assume that your Honor's restrictions on us focus on other
adjudicated NCAA rule violations that aren't part of the
gravamen of the charges? I just want to make sure I understand
what --

THE COURT: Mr. Diskant.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ DISKANT: We have no objection to the particular facts that $\operatorname{Mr.}$ Schachter referred to.

THE COURT: OK. That takes care of that.

MR. HANEY: On behalf of Mr. Dawkins, the government's evidence includes, against my client at least, evidence of other NCAA violations. So, they are attempting to use evidence of NCAA violations that my client is alleged to have committed that involve universities that are not a subject of this case. It seems as if they are trying to use the same evidence that now they want to be precluded from referencing on cross-examination most notably of their witnesses, even the noncooperators, your Honor. They have a witness from the University of Louisville Compliance Department who is going to testify, and we should have the right to cross-examine that witness as to the witness' credibility because a lot of the violations that occurred occurred on the watch of that particular compliance director, and we feel we should have the right to cross-examine that witness as to why that witness took

no action back when those violations occurred.

THE COURT: Mr. Diskant.

MR. DISKANT: Perhaps, as the Court suggested, we should confer with defense counsel on that issue, which I am happy to do.

I will say with respect to Mr. Dawkins' engagement in other rules violations, the government has generally agreed not to go there at the defendant's request. I think the only other significant conduct that is going to be coming in is conduct the defendant engaged in with a government cooperator because the defendants wanted to be able to cross-examine the cooperator about that conduct. If they don't want to cross about that, you know, we can potentially agree to leave it out of the case entirely.

THE COURT: I think you should talk to each other.

Look, you know, the plain fact of it is that the defense put in on this motion -- and it was recent -- over 500 pages of material. I have had essentially -- well, not "essentially." I have had grossly inadequate time to consider it. This is an interim ruling to give me enough time to understand exactly what is at issue and to rule on it, and that's that.

OK. Just to review briefly the calendar for next week: Monday is a dark day because it is a holiday. My present plan is to sit about a half a day Tuesday. I have to

be at a Judicial Conference committee meeting out of New York by Tuesday night, and in order to catch a plane, I am just not able to sit more than half a day. I will be out Wednesday and coming back bleary-eyed on Thursday. We will sit on Thursday and not Friday, as currently planned. That could conceivably change but it is not very likely.

OK. Anything else we need to take up?

MR. DISKANT: Your Honor, we just wanted to put on the record the status of plea negotiations, or lack thereof --

THE COURT: Yes. Thank you.

MR. DISKANT: -- of particular plea offers.

A formal written plea offer was extended to Defendant Christian Dawkins. Our understanding is that the terms of that offer were conveyed by his counsel to him and that the offer was rejected.

With respect to the other two defendants, there were some informal plea talks but nothing that resulted in any sort of a formal plea offer being extended.

THE COURT: Mr. Dawkins, is that accurate?

MR. HANEY: That would be correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: I want to hear it from Mr. Dawkins.

DEFENDANT DAWKINS: Yes.

THE COURT: And that offer was in writing are, is that correct?

DEFENDANT DAWKINS: Yes.

Ialdgat1 1 MR. DISKANT: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Mr. Dawkins, and you've seen the writing? 3 DEFENDANT DAWKINS: Yes, sir. 4 THE COURT: OK. And is that accurate, Mr. Code? 5 DEFENDANT CODE: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: And Mr. Gatto? 6 7 DEFENDANT GATTO: Yes, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: OK. Anything else before we start with 9 the jurors? 10 MR. DISKANT: Not from the government. THE COURT: OK. We will recess briefly because the 11 12 jurors are apparently down getting juror orientation but it 13 shouldn't be too much longer. 14 (Recess) 15 (Jury selection followed) (Adjourned to October 2, 2018, at 9:30 a.m.) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25